

THE EVENING STAR.

With Sunday Morning Edition.

WASHINGTON.

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Yesterday's Political Results.

Yesterday's election figures are very much mixed. Here the regulars have the best of it, there the insurgents. Here the "wets" have the best of it, there the "drys." Some strong men were elected, but the general result was a tie. It adds to the general interest and uncertainty. Who may say—even the most experienced observer—what November has in store? Where will this, that, or 't'other leader be "at" after the votes then are counted?

In Nebraska Mr. Bryan's candidate for senator was overwhelmingly beaten. The contest, it is true, was hardly a test of Mr. Bryan's strength in the state. Mr. Hitchcock, who won, is a member of the House, and not a member of the leading democratic newspaper of the state. He thus enjoyed considerable prestige. Mr. Metcalf, who lost, ran largely if not solely on his connection with Mr. Bryan's publication, the Commoner, and that was not sufficient assurance to the electorate that he would adorn the high office he was seeking.

In Tennessee the republicans have made an excellent nomination for governor, and by that, as well as by the platform written, made an attractive campaign for the support of the democrats whom they recently supported on an anti-Patterson program. Will those democrats respond favorably? If so, Gov. Patterson will be eliminated from the political equation for all time. An effort will now take shape for bringing the democratic factions together. Gov. Patterson has himself sounded the note, though it lacks the perfect ring of peace. We may hear something further from him, and should hear from other democrats for the cry of federal interference, which the governor has raised, is of a kind to appeal strongly to party feeling in rural districts.

In all sections and both parties there exists today a baffling confusion. Many seasoned campaigners confess themselves "stumped." They have never before tried to steer in so thick a fog. They are hoping that it will lift, and somehow they think it will, going, as they are, on the encouraging old saw that when things get to be bad as possible, they are bound to mend. Could things be worse? Are they not certain to mend for somebody?

Washington's Census Rank.

While the standing of the American cities in point of population, as determined by the thirteenth census, has not yet been announced, it is practically assumed that Washington is not far from being in the middle of the list as it did in the last census based upon the census of 1900, in which it was fifteenth. The census reckoning of the capital at the latest enumeration was 331,083. That of Newark, N. J., has just been announced as 347,463. In 1900 Newark was sixteenth just below Washington, and thus the New Jersey city now goes ahead of the capital. Though none of the others in the list above Washington, except Pittsburgh, has been announced, it is virtually certain that in no case has there been a less increase than in the case of Washington, so that in all likelihood this city will stand in the sixteenth rank. There is small probability that Jersey City, which in 1900 was immediately below Newark with a population of 296,435, will have gained in the ten years enough to bring it above the local point. To do so would involve an increase of 125,000, or over 60 per cent, an altogether unlikely rate of growth.

Washington is not seriously concerned over this matter of its standing as to size. It is quite content to grow steadily and normally, in a manner to contribute to its prosperity without adding to its problems, and if other cities pass it in point of size it will merely hope that they are not thereby involving themselves in difficulties of administration which will later cause them to wish they had been slower in their development.

Possibly the relations of the Duke of the Abruzzi have concluded that it would be better to have him marry an American heiress and settle down than to continue to lead these dangerous exploring expeditions.

It may be the desire of the Standard Oil Company to vary the program and let rubber take the place of kerosene as an object of general attack.

It was inconsiderate for the new comet to come along before the astronomers had finished guessing about the old one.

Base Ball in Baltimore.

It is to be feared that Marshal Farnum of Baltimore, who commands the police force of that city, has undertaken a very large contract in seeking to regulate the playing of base ball in that city in a manner to prevent the dissipation of the home owners. The circumstances of the trouble have never been paralleled in the variegated history of the national sport. The other day Umpire Byron of Eastern League stated declared a game forfeited and precipitated a riot and miniature riot on the part of the irritated spectators. A police squad was required to protect him. The next day the police marshal notified the umpire that if his decisions were of such a nature as to cause any public disturbance he would have him removed from the grounds and he would not be permitted to umpire another game in that city.

It appears to be the marshal's purpose to conduct a supervision over the umpiring. In these circumstances it is easy to see how base ball can become impossible if local partisanship affects the officials. If it were not for the powers invested in the arbitrators who are daily calling balls and strikes and safes and outs base ball would today be a discredited sport, making no such appeal to

the public interest as that which constitutes it a veritable institution. The game is alive today because of the manner in which discipline is maintained on the field through a thorough upholding of the umpires by the league officials. Umpires are honest, but human. They make mistakes. They cannot possibly see everything exactly. The umpire's work would be comparatively easy if they were supposed to render only decisions satisfactory to the crowd, but in those circumstances base ball would very soon die as a national sport. And it would die as quickly if the proposition of Marshal Farnum, to hold the judges of the play under police surveillance, were adopted or tolerated.

It is, of course, within the province of the police chief of any city to prevent any kind of disorder if it can be foreseen, but in the case in question it is not within the jurisdiction of any police official to attempt to regulate the personnel of the game. In this Baltimore case all the marshal has to do is to notify the management of the Baltimore club that if disorder occurs on the field the game will be closed and the game prohibited. It will then be up to the local management to take counsel with the league officials if it is deemed wise to cater to the crowd's partisanship sufficiently to effect a change of umpires.

As regards the propriety of the game it is exceedingly doubtful whether it is wise to go far in the direction of suiting the umpire to the crowd. This, however, is a question for the base ball authorities themselves to decide. All the police of any city have to do is to maintain order and to arrest rioters whenever they are caught in violation of the law or in disturbance of the peace, whether they are on a ball field or on the street, whether they have provoked a sense of outrage based on base ball justice or any other excuse. Far more important to Baltimore than the winning of a few games in this season's race for the pennant is the maintenance of base ball as an organized sport.

Esperanto and Sentiment.

The song that has been written for the Esperanto congress and styled the "National Anthem" is unfortunately named. Where, may one ask, is Esperanto on the map? Who, it may be inquired, are the people of Esperanto? It is unwise thus to attempt to "nationalize" this international code-tongue which is designed for the special purpose of communication between the peoples of differing races and peoples. Only by definitely recognizing and respecting the various speech forms of the world's languages is it possible to establish any universal system of communication. Thus far the advocates of Esperanto have wisely avoided the suggestion that this invention is to replace any one of the languages of the world. The strongest appeal which it makes is that of a supplementary, auxiliary speech.

On the sentimental side Esperanto makes a certain appeal which cannot be gainsaid. The argument that through this medium will come a better understanding between the peoples of the world, leading to the establishment of peace between nations, is effective in enlisting the interest and the support of those who are working in the field of the higher altruism. But it is necessary at the same time, in order to give such a movement force, to appeal to a selfish interest as well. As long as the advocacy of Esperanto rests upon pure internationalism as a sublimated sentiment of universal brotherhood it will fail of success. It has already been pointed out that there is difficulty in the way of the adoption of even so obviously practical a method of international measurement as the metric system, which conduces to an extension of trade in the world and, in fact, greater than will be the difficulty in the establishment of Esperanto as a world speech if its primary appeal is sentimental.

This is not to discourage the movement. On the contrary, the gathering here in Washington from all parts of the world in this interest is an inspiring spectacle, a fresh token of the tendency of all the races toward a better understanding, toward a higher civilization and a more rapid evolution of masses of people. It is a token of the times and in itself is a most praiseworthy enterprise, the leaders of which deserve the highest credit for their ingenuity, their persistence and, above all, their usefulness of aim. But in such movements there is always danger of excessive zeal, of an obscuring of the real objects and issues. Especially in a matter like the acquisition of a new speech-code is there a tendency toward the academic and, as already suggested, the sentimental. There is danger that Esperanto may be regarded as an accomplishment and not as a means to an end. The styling of the official song of the congress a "National Hymn" is in this direction.

Of course Mr. Bristow thinks that if Mr. Aldrich were instructed with the task of running the government on better business principles his first step would be to put it into a holding company.

It has been made pretty clear that Col. Roosevelt is not only back among his old friends, but also back among his old enemies.

The desire to talk has again taken possession of Big Bill Devery. He is probably not ambitious; merely lonesome.

Oklahoma is as ambitious for the spot light as any veteran performer in politics.

Senator Heyburn has a memory so long that it is in danger of getting in the way.

Gen. A. J. Warner.

The news paragraph of a dozen lines from Marietta, Ohio, carrying the intelligence of the death of Gen. A. J. Warner is of small interest to present-day readers, but possesses historical value, recording, as it does, the passing of a man who in his day made himself prominent and interesting in Congress. He was one of the men who stood for silver, aggressively and uncompromisingly, when the country, even more violently than in 1896, rocked with the agitation of the silver question. A broader man than Mr. Stewart of Nevada, who was then in the Senate, and an abler than Mr. Bland of Missouri, who was then in the House at his side, Gen. Warner slept on his arms and met all comers. No other topic engaged his attention. All topics to him had a silver side, and he sought that side. When it was announced in the cloakrooms or committee rooms, or in the restaurant downstairs, that Warner was up, everybody knew that silver was the theme, that either the general himself had introduced it, or had twisted some other theme introduced by another around to silver. "The crime of '73" haunted him, colored all his thoughts and directed all of his investigations. The amount of misinformation he amassed was enormous, and the clever use to which he at times put it more than entertaining. There was a sort of instruction to his opponents in the way he kept out of the middle of the road, and the long distance he could travel from it. He was entirely sincere, and in all

discussions dead in earnest. In his gravity and downright earnestness rested part of his strength. They answered as a shield against sarcasm and frivolity when leveled at him by the enemy. Not even Thomas B. Reed, who on more than one occasion tried to outdo him, could make a mistake. Just action this man who could see but one thing and would never take his eyes from that.

Personally Gen. Warner had much to recommend him. He had been a brave soldier in the war for the Union, and been wounded in action. His manners were most agreeable. He liked notice, but was not a reporter chaser. He knew the power of the press, and no young newspaper correspondent serving his apprenticeship in Washington and hoping it necessary to seek the general ever for a "lead" would have dared to approach him. He was greeted by the kindly and obliging old gentleman. He shaped no legislation. His silver contentions have all gone where the woodbine twined.

His silver contentions have all gone where the woodbine twined. He gave tongue and ginger to a good many congressional debates, and in point of character was a credit to his state.

Of course the public could put a stop to fight pictures as well as offensive farces by refusing to patronize them. But the public has always been singularly helpless in the matter of its own moral protection.

Oracles went out of business some centuries ago, but a trip to Sagamore Hill enables a man to attract much attention with utterances that offer no positive conclusion.

A few printed sentences of Esperanto, which so many students find interesting and helpful, show that it is never safe to judge by appearances.

Mayor Gaynor's assailant has devoted a great deal of energy to showing that he was unfit to be on the city pay roll or any other pay roll.

Some of Mr. Lorimer's photographs have the pensive, far-away expression of a man who is counting up the jack pot that some one else is playing for.

Cuba might add to its plans for alluring sportive American wealth by guaranteeing no limit for automobile scorches.

SHOOTING STARS.
BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

Insurance.
"That horse of yours looks terribly run down."

"Yes," replied Uncle Si Simlin.
"Well, it's a kind of a comfort to have him around. As long as I've got him I feel that there ain't much danger of my bein' cheated in a hoss trade."

Speech and Writing.
"Many people talk much more agreeably than they write," said the literary person.

"Yes," replied Mr. Owington. "My tailor does that."

A Terrible Thought.
If it be true, as men declare,
That germs in ice cream drinks abide,
The summer girls in sweet despair
Are all attempting suicide.

A Deadhead.
"What makes you tell that book agent to call again? You have no idea of buying his book."

"No," answered Mr. Pennitwise. "But I can't afford much amusement and I enjoy looking at the pictures and hearing him talk."

Resignation Justified.
"So you resigned?"
"Yes. I couldn't stand the way the firm treated me."

"What did they do?"
"Took my name off the pay roll."

A Vacation Joy.
Now let the farmer gather gold
From every bush and tree
And live amid the haunts extolled
Of peace and rustic glee.

In spite of all the poet sings,
When truth is sifted down
The best that a vacation brings
Is getting back to town.

Who has not tried the simple life
Among the birds and bees,
And dodged the insects in their strife
And waded to his knees

In dewy grass where brambles grow
And yellow jackets throng—
Hurray! The home-bound engines blow
Once more the city song!

Be Tidy.
From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.
When "Sherbie" Becker was mayor he enlisted the children of the city in a clean-up crusade and on that day much of the waste paper and other light rubbish disappeared from the streets of Milwaukee. The enlistment was for only a single day, but it showed what could be done. That was nearly four years ago. If a man from Mars were to happen on earth and make a quick survey of some parts of the city he would be likely to assume there had been no clean-up day. To have a tidy city the best provision is to have tidy people. If everybody forebore from making needless dirt and clutter, the city would be a much more pleasant place to live in. There would be less need of extraordinary vigilance and unending industry on the part of a few. As matters stand, some people are tidy and some are not, and the city will present a untidy appearance unless tidy folks, for the sake of the general good, are willing to pick up litter which those who are not tidy have carelessly thrown down.

Honor to Whom Honor, Etc.
From the Joliet Evening Journal.
Washington is the first state, so far as we are advised, to take official note of the virtues of the woodpecker. It is said the state has adopted his picture as the state emblem, giving him the position of honor as the official conservationist. In other words, the state of Washington has found that the woodpecker is an invaluable aid in conserving the life. His diet is those insects which are most injurious to trees. He does not even ask a bug to make a hole in a tree for him. He destroys nothing that is of assistance to the human race. All this talk about the woodpecker is the silliest nonsense. It is like a lot of things that gossip says about people who vote such sentiments are the real "knockers," and that leads us to emphasize the fact that while the woodpecker is something of a "knocker" himself, that isn't why Washington is making him the state bird.

Shoe Shine Business.
From the Philadelphia Ledger.
It is reported that boys employed in shining shoes in Trenton are compelled to work from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m. and are hourly paid and whipped if slow. Of such tips as they receive 80 per cent must be turned over to the employers. In short, the conditions portrayed are little less than actual bondage. Shoe shining once was the vocation of individual boys. In large cities it has gone into the control of a combination that has all the aspects of a trust. There seems no reason why it should be immune from regulation.

They Won't Learn.
From the Chicago Record-Herald.
Women should receive early instructions in the art of alighting from airplanes without stepping backward.

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Saturdays at 1 P.M.

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Keep contents hot 24 hours without fire.

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